NEW-YORK, DAILY TEHRUNE, SATUEDAY, AUGUST 21 1812

stoned much solicitude to the President. He indulges in the hope that the intelligence and patriotism of her citizens will prevent any infraction upon the Constitu-lion and laws of the General Govern neat. But, while ly looks for this result, he deems it possible. from the laformation he has, that, in the first efferves srom the latermation he has, that, to the first effectives, come of feeling, some rash attempt may be made by individuals, to take possession of the first of the United States in the harbor of Charleston. The possibility of such a measure furnishes a sufficient reason for guarding against it, and the President is therefore anxious that the situation and means of defense of these fortifications should be inspected by an officer of experience, the good discounters and meaning for any dangers. ence, who could also estimate and provide for any dangers to which they may be expused HE HAS FULL CONFL.
DENCE IN YOUR JUDGMENT AND DISCRETION, and it is his wish that you repair immediately to Carrieston and examine everything connected with the furtifications. You are at liberty to take such measures, either by atrengthening these defenses, or by reinforcing their garrisons with troops drawn from other posts, as you may think prudence and a just pressution require.

Your duty will be of great importance and great deli-tey. You will consult FULLY and FREELY with the Four duty will be of great importance and great deli-cacy. You will consult rollly and rabelly with the Collector for the port of Charleston, and with the Dis-trict Atterney of South Carolins, and you will take no steps except what relates to the immediate defense and security or their posts, without their order and a near-rence. The execution of the laws will be enforced through the civil authority, and in the mode pointed out by the acts of Congress. Should, unfortunately, any crisis arise, when the ordinary power in the hands of the civil efficers shall not be sufficient for this, the Presi-dent shall determine the course to be taken and the measdent shall determine the course to be taken and the measures to be adopted. Till, therefore, you are other wise instructed, you will not in obedience to the legal regulations of the proper civil officers of the United States.

I will thank you to communic ter freely and confidentially upon every topic upon which you may deem it important for the Government to receive information.

Very respectfulty, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS. dent shall determine the course to be taken and the meas

Maj. Gen. Scory, Commander Eastern Departs General Jackson, it appears, had "full confidence" in Scorr's "judgment and discretion."
That, certainly, should be sufficient for all old line Jackson men. What say the veterans who won their laurels under the lead of the Hero of Orleans.

THE FATE OF CAPT. MARCY .- We intimated our doubts of the correctness of the statement that a letter from Capt. Marcy had been received at the Hartford Post-Office, postmarked since the date of the reported massacre. Our suspicions, it seems, were well founded, as we learn from The Hartford Courant

of Thursday, which has the following:
The statement in last evening's Times that a letter
had been received at the Post Office, in this city, directed in the band-writing of Capt starcy, and addressed
to his wife, has we regret to say, proved untrue. A
letter was received postmarked "Waso Village, Texas,
July 30," addressed to his daughter, who has been attending school here, and beitgred by the Chade of July 30," addressed to his daughter, who has been attending school here, and bettered by the friends of Capt. M. to be in bits hand, writing The desireto ascertain the truth or faisity of the rumors which have been asserted and contraoleted by telegraph, almost every day for the past three weeks, being so great, the friends of Miss Marcy, in her absence, f-it authorized to open the letter, but their expectations were not realized—the letter was not from Capt Marcy.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that Mrs. Marcy and her daughter have arrived in the city, and that the letter alluded to was from a lady relative at Fort Arbuckle. Capt. Marcy's family are perfectly confident of his safety.

A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday from Now-Orleans stating that advices at Memphis, Tenn.,

one stating that advices at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16, from Fort Smith Aug. 3, brought news of the positive safety of Capt Marcy and his command, and adds that the whole party have arrived at Port Arbuckle in good health and spirits.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Bouthern Telegraph Office, somer of Hanever and Beaver-at

Scheme to kill the River and Harbor Bill. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

Senator Douglas will offer a bill tomorrow, authorizing the several States to levy tunnage duties for purposes of internal improve ment, and support it with a speech. It is de signed to defeat the River and Harbor Bill. Gov. Seward is expected to take up the same subject. and urge internal improvements directly by Con-

Whig Mass Meeting at Harrisburg. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG Fa., Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. At the Whig Mass Meeting, to-day, delegations were present with music from Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, and Perry Counties. The meeting organized at 2 o'clock in the rear of the Court-House, by the choice of Hon. JAMES IRWIN, as President. Judge Conrad, Mr. Sevier, of Louisiana, Gen. Leslie Combs Judge Johnson, of Objo, Mr. Merrick, of Md., were the speake Five Bands of Music and an excellent Glee Club added to the interest of the occasion. A very large meeting is now convened in the Court House, and rockets and balloons are filling the DAUPHIN.

Whig Mass Meeting at Pittsburgh-Arrest of a New-York Thief. PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

A Whig mass meeting was held here to-night, about 1,000 persons being present. Cornellus Detrah presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Darrah, Geo. Darsle, Swartzweider and Craw ford. A number of songs were sung by glee clubs, and adjournment three cheers were given for An individual was arrested here on

Wednesday, on suspicion of having stolen some watch chains, which he was offering for sale to a jeweler. He gave his name as Foliansbey, but is ascertained to be a noted New York thief, known as Pete Stuyvesant. He is still under arrest, but no clue has been found to the owners of the property.

A Leading Democrat Pelted with Eggs-Exeltement among the Germans-Corn Crops. CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

Considerable excitement exists here among a portion of the German Democrats, relative to political matters, some being dissatisfied with the nominations of the Democratic Conven-

Charles Riemelin was forced from the stand yesterday and pelted with eggs, and fighting continued during most of the night.

It has been raining hard here all day. The Corn in this vicinity is beginning to look better, but much of it is past recovery. Corn is in demand in our market at 40 @ 42c, in

bulk. Democratic Meeting in Fancuit Hall.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. A large Democratic meeting was held in Fancuil Hall this evening. Charles L. Woodbury, son of the late U. S. Judge, and President of the Boston Gravite Club, No. 1, presided. The meeting was addressed by Col. Weller of California; Hon. Jesse Clemens of Ala.; Col German of Ind.; and John Van Buren of New York. Among those present on the platform, were Col Lelly; Hon. Mr. Fuller of Maine; Col Stewere Col Lelly; Hon. Mr. ruler of Maine; Col. Stephens, U. S. A.; M. jor Stavens, U. S. A.; Judge Allen, Mass; Capt. Rynders, N. Y., Col. Colt. Ps.; Col. Thomas, N. Y.; Col. Colt. Conn.; Capt. Carr, Vs.; Hon. R. F. Hallett, and N. P. Banks of Mass.; Col. Savage of Tenn., and Mr. Thrasher of Cuban notoriety.

The Native Americans of Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. The Native Americans have completed their city and county ticket and have adopted a resolu-tion not to amalgamate with any party whatever.

The U. S. Steamship Mississippl at Hallfax. Boston, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

Accounts from Halifax of Aug. 18 state that the steamship Mississippi would sail in a day or two on a cruise to the fishing grounds. Commodore Perry and his officers had been invited to dine with the Catholic Clergy, who, with Archbishop Hughes and other Catholics of the County, were in convocation

Commodore Perry stated that his orders were to re turn to New York as soon as Sept. 1, to join the Japan expedition. It is the general opinion at Halifax that no negotiation with the Colonies for the right to fish within se miles of the shore will be successful unless re, olprocal free trade is conceded by the United States.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

Ears, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852-10 A. M. The steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdenshurgh, at two o'clock this morning, and sunk in about half an hour. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the colli-

Captain PETLY, of the Atlanti , is safe, but sustained some injury. The first mate was also saved-The steamer Clayton has gone to the wreck-All the passengers saved by the Ogdensburg had nothing on but their night clothes.

The loss of life from the Atlantic is estimated at two hundred and fifty persons-while about a like number were taken on board the propeller, which was leaking badly, but they succeeded in reaching this port with her.

The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terror added to the borror of the scene.

The cabin passengers, and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the Captain and officers to remain calm, and provide themselves with chairs, settees, beds, &c., all of which were patent life-preservers, and would buoy them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, and not understanding the advice given them, rushed overboard to certain death.

At about 24 o'clock, amid the wild shrieks of the passengers, the steamer settled and sunk.

The propeller had kept in the wake of the Atlantic, and those on board her did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings who were now seen struggling in the

The fog was a sad hindrance to their efforts. but some 250 were rescued from the Lake and taken by the propeller to Erie. A large number left at once on the Sultana for Gleveland; others came down in the cars this morning.

From the best information we can gain, we ed to believe that some 300 lives are lost. The following is a list of the cabin and second-class passen gers, as ticketed from the office here. The names alone are known without initials, and the places named are the cities in which the passengers procured their tickets, but it is not certain that, in all cases, they reside there:

CABIN PASSENGERS-For Chicago, Mr. Ossonn and child, of New-York. Mr. READ, of New York.

Mr. FIELD and family of three, of New-York. Mr. PROST, of Boston. Mr. CALKING, of Albany. Mr. Lake, of Albany.
Mr. Fairbrother, of Albany.
Mr. Bushnell and brother, of Albany.

Mr. LAWRENCE and family of three, of Utica. Mr. CLARKE and family of three, and one child, re sidence not known.

Mrs. Connwell, sister of Elihu Burritt. F. O. MOSHER, of Canada. For Waukegan-Mr. S. CHAMBER, New York; Mr.

For Milwaukee-Mr. STANLY, residence not known Miss Myens, do.

For Detroit-Mr. CARLEY and Wife, of Troy: Bis SELL, do.; BROWN, do.; LEFORE, do.; KIRBY, do. JOHNSON and Wife, residence unknown; WHITE and Wife, do.; CRIPPEN, do.; GREEN, do.; BURCH, do. MONTGOMERY, do.

The second-class passengers, ticketed at the office, were as follows :

For Chicago-Mr. HARTLY and Wife, of Albany Toogood and Wife, Troy; Mrs. STEPHENS, residence

For Millwaukee-Mr. MARSHALL, of Boston ; Mosers, HALL, GRAVES, and COLVIN, residences not known. For Sheboygan-Mr. TURNER, residence unknown.

For Detroit-Mr. WURTS, Wife and two Children; BIRD and Wie, HAMMERMAN, STEWART, LUCAS, and HAYES. How many of the above are lost it is impossi

ble at present to say, but it is thought the loss of life has been principally confined to the poor emigrants, who, although life was of course as precious to them as to the wealthiest of our citizens, will not leave so many amongst us to lament

From Mr. Homan of the Michigan Central Raiload office, we received the information that the following were the numbers of tickets issued from his office: Steerage passengers, Emigrants, 217 Deck do. 51, Second Class do. 10, Cabin do. 48, making 326. Aside from these Mr. Ho nan thinks there may have been 195 persons on board, including the crew-making in all about 450, and reducing the probable loss to about 200. This, we fear, is a little below the mark.

The emigrants were Norwegians, who came through by Lake Ontario steamers from Quebec. and about 75 or 80 of them were left on the dock the agent refusing to suffer them to go on board. They now mourn the loss of their friends. There is reason to hope many may yet be saved on life preservers, with which the boat was well fur-

Immediately on the news being received in this city, the steamers Northern Indiana and Louis ana, and propeller Princeton offered their services to go to the wreck. The Louisians, which was fired up, immediately prepared to start, but the Company's boat Cleveland, arriving from up the Lake, was instantly dispatched to the scene of the catastrophe. She saw nothing of the wreck on her down trip, owing to the fog.

An Express Company had about \$50,000 in money on board the boat.

Second Dispatch.

A very dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision.

The passengers were all in bed, and the first nate was on duty. Immediately after the collision, which was very severe, the utmost confusion prevailed among

the steerage and deck passengers, a very large portion of whom were Norweigan emigrants, and several, it is thought, in the terror and darkness that prevailed, jumped overboard at once.

Captain PETTY, although seriously injured, with the assistance of the crew, endeavored to calm the fears of the passengers, assuring them there was no denger.

The steamer kept on her course, the officers hoping to be able to reach port, although the boat was leaking badly. The water, however, gained rapidly on them, despite the efforts of the crew, and by the time they had proceeded about two miles from the spot where the collision took place. it was found that the vessel was rapidly sinkingthe fires in the engine room being extinguished by

A scene of terrible confusion followed. Third Dispatch.

Miss MEYERS, Utica.

Capt, TURNER, Oswego,

E. G. EVERETT, Greenfield, Mass.

Mr. BROCKWAY, Kenosha, Wis.

The following are known to be saved: JOHN W. MURPHY, Express Agent. W. WALBRIDGE, of Buffalo Mrs. F. H. HABRIS, of Detroit. D. S. WALBRIDGE, Kalamazoe RICHARD M. SMITH, of Penn Yan, N. Y. WALTER OSBORN, Milwaukee, A. REED, Farmington, Ill. ABNER C. FLLIS, Sandwich, C. W.

ALPRED CLARK, Coldwater L. D. CRIPPEN, Coldwater Mrs. L. BUCKLEY, Battle Creek, Mich. A. CALKINS, Belvidere, Ill.

J. L. D. BISSELL, Mobile, Ala. S. V. R. GRAVES, Eric County, N. Y. A. COLVIN, Erle County, N Y. J. SHAMBER, Clifton, New-York. JAMES RUSSELL and Lady, Strateburgh. C. HUNTLEY, I. Lavaile IIL.

R. WHITE and Wife, Orwell, Vermont, W. O. HALL, Albany. Mrs. Andaews, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Connwell, -

Among those known to have been on board, and not yet heard of, were: W. E. DAGGERT, of Chicago: ALEX, BURDELL, Agent: and HORACE CARLEY and JANE CARLEY, of East Randolph.

> Fourth Dispatch. THE LATEST FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday-9 P. M. Up to this hour no further names of cabin passengers, either lost or saved, can be ascertained. Nine of the crew and about twenty-five of the cabin passengers are known to be lost.

Cantain Pyrry of the Atlantic while lowering a life-boat, fell a distance of 11 feet into the boat, striking his head and cutting it badly. He was precipitated into the water and supposed to be ost, but was picked up by a boat from the prepeller, after clinging for 15 minutes to floating pieces of timber. He is much injured, and now ties in this city in a precarious state.

Mr. DANA, who was lost, was very efficient in saving the lives of passengers, and exhorted them to ching to the life-preservers when in the water. When the boat went down, he took a settee and plunged overboard, but at the same moment some 20 or 30 emigrants leaped over on to him, and he went under.

The last persons taken from the boat were Mr. GIVAN, Clerk of the boat, and Mr. BUELL, first Engineer. The steamer had then sunk all but her stern, and they, with some Illinois passengers, were clinging to a rope attached to a floating mast and the wreck, being up to their shoulders

As soon as the shricks of the drowning passen gers were hushed, the voice of a little boy was heard and it was then first discovered that a child, about 8 years old, was also clinging to a rope a short distance off. The little fellow, talking to himself, was saying, "Oh! I can't hold on much longer. If papa was here, he would hold me up.'

The man from Illinois, a fine, powerful fellow, immediately moved a long rope, and seized the boy as he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and called out to Givan to come to his relief, as he was nearly exhausted by the weight. Givan made an attempt to reach him. but in vain. At that moment the boat of the propeller, loaded to the waters edge with rescued passengers passed, and Givan hailed them, and entreated them to save the boy. Mr. Blodgett, first mate of the Atlantic, who was on board. jumped out, and swam to the rope, took the boy off and returned to the boat with him. He was

The little fellow was from Massachusetts and was with his uncle, who was drowned. His name was not recollected by the clerk. The next boat from the propeller took off the clerk, first engineer and the Illinois passenger.

The passengers at Erie held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions thanking God for their preservation and safe deliverance, and exculpating the officers of the Atlantic from all blame.

P. S .- Anron Sutton and family, of New-York, who were on board the Atlantic, are all saved.

> The Lake Erie Cutastrophe. Ente, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852-P. M.

The steamer Clinton has returned from the wreck of the Atlantic. She reports her as entirely disappeared and sunk in 25 fathoms of water. The hoat belonged to Messrs, Wards, owners of the Caspian lately lost at Cleveland. She was valued at \$80,000. and was not insured.

The Grand Ledge of I. O. of O. F. of Northern New-York.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. The Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, have directed all official notices, &c., to be inserted in The Golden Rule, of New York City.

Duel Between Two Editors at Nashville. NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug 20, 1852. A personal alterca ion occurred here

were exchanged, and the former was shot in the band, and the latter in the face, the ball glancing downward into the chest—the wound is thought dangerous. The cause of the duel was remarks made by each in their respective papers as to Gen. Plerce, and election mat-

Murder and Retribution.

A foundryman named McGowan was murdered in a house of ill-tame, kept by Sarah Wil-liams, on Wednesday night. Last night Relief Fire Company proceeded to the place, and, after mobiling the house, burned it to the ground. A large crowd as-sembled on the spot, but no attempt was made to stop the proceedings. McGowan was a member of the Re-lief Company, and was formerly a citizen of Cincinnati.

The Hartman Murder at Baffale.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852, A negro man named Howard] was arrested here this A. M., on suspiction of being the murder or of Mr. Hartman, Mrs. Hartman still lives.

Marine Disaster.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1852. The bark Marmion, from Philadelphia, our d here, is ashore at Dog Rocks, with but small prospects of being saved.

XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1852. Mr. HALE moved that the rule requiring Filday to be devoted exclusively to private bills be suspended. He desired to have the fromestead bill tales up.

HUNTER said that if the rule be suspended, he would propose to devote till 12 o'clock for morning business, then the Civil and Diplomatic bill till 1, and then go on with the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Fish said he would move to-mor-

row to take up the Land Distribution bill. A motion to suspend the rules was sgreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from several of the Departments, with statements of the number of clerks, their salaries, &c., Also, the annual report of the Regents of the Smith-

Mr. HALE moved that the Homestead bill be taken up.

Mr. Shields was in favor of the bill, but

the reports of Committees should be allowed. The motion was made at an untimely moment. Mr. Douglas was a friend of the bill, and would vote for taking it up at an appropriate time could suggest that the Senate meet at night, and then the Land bills be taken up, and continued

that then the Land bils be taken up, and coetinued every night till disposed of. Mr. Dawson said there existed a singular state of size's. There were bills in calendar to pay hundreds of private claims—money actually due them by the Government—and jet these were to be postponed for the purpose of giving away extensive favors to people who have no claim on the Government.

Mr. Halk said the appropriate time for

this bid would never arrive until after November next.

If it were row taken up be would consent to postpone
till any bour desired, even if it was midnight. Mr. Rusk hoped the whole time for re-

porting bills would not be taken up in a debate. Mr. PRATT opposed taking up the bill. Mr. Chase considered this an appropriate time for taking the bill up, in order to fix a time

Mr. Mason was opposed to taking up the bill. His position was strengthened by the quar-ter from whence the motion came. It was well known that the Senator who had made the motion had been nominated for the Presidency by a party called Aodinuminated for the Presidency by a party called Aboli tionists, Liberty Men or Free-Soilers. This bill was a plank in the platform of the Coursetion which accusts.

The CHAIR said Senator's motives could

Mr. Mason did not question the Sen-BIT. MASON GIG not question the Senstor's motives. They were doubtless patriotic, according to the measure of that Senstor's pair dam.
He was opposed to considering this bill to enable the
party which nominated that Senstor, whose triumph
would be the destruction of the country to distribute
largess among the people on the eve of an election.

Mr. Hale said that he thanked God that

the measure of his patriotism was not the same as that of the Senator. Their patriotism was not be rejuiced to say, measured by the same measure. This bill did not originate with the fanatical party which the Senator condemned. It did not originate at Pitaburgh or Cleve-land, but further South. It originated in a section south of Virginia, where particism was regulated by the same standard as that of the Senator from Virginia.

The question was taken and the motion

The question was taken and the motion to take up was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Measus Bright, Cass. Chase, Clark, Cooper, Dodge,
(Wis) Padge, (10wa.) Douglas, Downs, Hale, James, Jones,
(Iowa.) Seward, Semner Wade, Wilker-ič.
NAYS—Messes Acams, Archinson, Badger, Bayard, Bell,
Borland, Brasbury, Brudhead, Brooke, Butler, Chariton,
Davis, Dawson, De Sanssiere, Felch, Fish, Grier, Hardin,
Hunter, Jones (Tenn.) King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason,
Merriwether, Morton, Morris, Pearce, Pratt., Rusk, Sebastian, Sheids, Smith, Soule, Sprance, Yancey, Toncey, Underwood Uptam—38.

Several hills were reported. Several bills were reported.

Mr. Rusk reported back the bill to

Mr. Rusk reported back the bill to amend the postage laws, with amendments that the postage on newspapers, periodicals, and all printed matter not exceeding three ounces, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and where the postage is paid quarteely or regularly in advance, where the same is naised or delivered, one-shall of said rates on y shall be charged. Newspapers not weighing over one counce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before named, provided that small newspapers, published monthly, when sent in packages to one address, pre-paid, by affixing stamps thereto shall be chargeable at half a cent for each ounce. Postage on all transient matter shall be paid or charged double the foregoing rates; and that all books, bound or unboone, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at one count an ounce for all distances under 3,000 miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances under 3,000 miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles, to which 50 per cent, shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being pre-paid.

The hill was taken up to those amounts. sent without being pre-paid.

The bill was taken up, these amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. ntly the oil! was passed. Mr. SEIELDS reported from the Select

Committee the House Bill, granting land to the States Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill granting a

register to the bark Queen, which was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hamlin reported back the House

hill providing for the election of a Public Printer, and fixing prices for public printing, stating that the Com-mittee were unable to agree upon it. Mr. HUNTER said-As the time before the hour for taking up the River and Harbor bill was so short, he would not now move to take up the Appro-

Mr. Davis said it was impossible to disose of this bill in a ball nour.

Mr. BORLAND opposed taking the bill

up at this stage of the session, shough he was in favor of Mr. Cass hoped there would be no debate. Every one understood this subject of printing, and Solumon himself could not make it plainer than it

Mr. Gwin considered it the duty of the officed mejority to take the bill up, and pass it.

Mr. Betler said all public business was costponed, and nothing was considered but what had a Presidential tendency — Everything was debated in the Senate now, and its proceedings had lost character and

Mr. HUNTER said he would not consent that any bid should take precedence of the Appropria-Mr. Gwin said he had used all his exer-

there to have the appropriation bills considered, but as they were not, he wished this bill to be taken up Mr. BORLAND objected to making this a test or party vote. The election of a Printer might have been as readle early in the session, but now it was un-necessary for the beane of the session.

Mr. BADGER would oppose this motion, though he was in favor of the proposition itself. The question was taken and the motion

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Porsian Relations, eported three resolutions. That by the Treaty of Guasshape Bidaigo, no other power or satherity is given to the Commissioners or Sarveyors, whose appointment is therein provided for, than to determine, and by suitable innémarks establish the boundaries between the United States and Mexico as they are prescribed by that Treaty; and that nothing in that Treaty can be construed to authorize those officers in any manner to after or modify the boundaries as prescribed. That after or modify the boundaries as prescribed. That the set of John R. Bartlett, the Commissioner of the United States, in disregarding the boundaries laid down on the map. disregarding the boundaries said down on the may, which is made a p-rt of the T-eaty, and in establishing in fleu of one of said boundaries a parallel of latitude as determined by astronomical observations, is a departure from the Treaty. He moved that they be post-powed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr HALE asked for the Yeas and Navs ch were refused, and Mr. Mason's motion was sgreed to.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill extending the time for the payment of duites on railroad iron import-ed by the Wilmington and Mauchester Railroad Comar o it was taken up, considered, and passed Mr. CHARLTON desired to reconsider the

Mr. Jones offered a resolution, ordering thet, for the remainder of the Session, the Senate take a recess daily from 4 to 7 P. M. Laid over. The River and Harbor bill was taken up.

e amendment pending was on appropriating \$3.00 a survey of the Rappahanneck River, Virginia. Mr. Davis urged upon the friends of the ill to refrain from debate. Mr. DE SAUSSURE addressed the Senate

In opposition to the bill. He believed no power was given to make such appropriations. He commented at tength upon the probability of River pariguion being ultimately abandoned, and railroads established to answer in place thereof. Mr. Shills moved amendments striking out all appropriations for specific surveys, and in-sering \$55,000 generally for surveys by the Govern-

There was the same principle involved in the amendment of Mr Cass yesterday, and it was debated at length with occasional references to plat-forms and parties by Mesars, Hunter, Borland, Downs, Case, Hamblin, Shields, Mason, Douglas and others,

At 34 o'clock Mr. Shield's amendment was rejected-Ayes, 20; Noes, 24. Mr. ATCHISON moved to adjourn. Lost -Ayes, 19; Noss, 19.
After debate, Mr. Butler moved an

adjournment Lost-Ayes, 21; Noes, 22, The amendment for the Rappahannock River was then sereed to.

The following amendments of the Com-The following amendments of the Committee were then agreed to: \$3,000 for survey of San Antonio River, Mass: \$1,500 for survey of San Antonio River, Taxes; \$8,300 for repairing works at Little Eig Harbor; \$5,000 for survey of Previdence Harbor; \$5,000 for survey of Palls of Ohlo: \$500 for repair of sea wall at Marbishead, Mass: \$4,000 for survey of Barbor of Georgetows; \$C. ; \$1,500 for survey of Sorewabury River N. J.: \$7,500 for repairs of plers at Kennebee, Me: \$15,000 for pressure at Owla Head, Me: \$5,000 for removal of obstructions in Dubuque hen process the state of the present of the transfer of the tr Thirteen of the fifteen thousand for the

pair of piers at Ashrabula, Onto, was rejected. The bill was then postponed. Some engrossed bills were passed. The House bill to define the boundaries

of the military reserve in Minnesota, was taken up and At near 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House considered the bill authorizog soldiers engaged to the last war with Great Britain

surrender their bounty lands unit for cultivation, and cate in others in iteu thereof, and had not disposed of the same when the morning hour expired. The House took up the Senate bill, extending to the Raieigh and Guston Raifroad Company the time of payment of duties upon all from rails, now or a creafter to be imported by that company, so that the same shall be made in four equal annual payments, the Postn aster Deneral meantime to reserve the moneys

On motion of Mr. STUART, the bill was The House went into Committee on the

due to the con pany for mail service.

Mr. Milson offered an amendment ap-

completed it should be done now, it being necessary to protect the immense amount of timber.

Mr. Cartter opposed the amendment. There have been expended in the Navy Yards one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars on the Naval catabilishment, principally since the War of 1812. There was much idiences and profileacy in the branch of the public service, which cught to be abated. Better burn up the timber than keep is on hand, unproductive, and all the old fogvism along with it.

Mr. Mr.

Mr. Millson remarked that the gentleman had not said one word pertinent to the smead-ment, and then proceeded to show the urgent necessity for the completen of the work for which the appropria-

Mr. STUART wanted to reduce the

amount to one dollar, saying that if we go on at the ratio of increase, and resort to the same means as her-tofore to increase the expenses of the N.vy, many years will not elapse before the Treasury will be u a-ble to supply the demand upon it. Mr. Millson's amendment was reject-

Mr. BROOKS offered one, which was adopted, appropriating \$5,000 for a burial ground for seamen dying in the New York City Hospital. Many amendments were offered and de-

clared out of order, it cluding one by Mr. GAYLOR, making an appropriation to enable the President to send a Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands to inquire into the expediency of entering upon negotiations for the acquisition of those islands by the United States. The Committee rose and reported the

The amendment of Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, conserning decayed vessels, offered on the 18th, was non-concurred in Yess 43, Nays 85. The bill was then passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution providing hereafter for evening Mr. CARTTER objected.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, proposed a

recess, in order that gentlemen might let off speeches, pending which the House adjourned. Robbers at Cape May-Attack upon the Po-lice-Fires-Coal-Rowdylsm, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. Severaldaring robberies of money, watch-

es, diamond jewelry, &c., have taken place at Cape May, during the last two or three weeks—the sufferers May, during the last two or three weeks—the sufferers being boarders at different hotels there. The Marshal's being boarders at different hotels there. The Marshal's potice of this Cry have arrested on suspicion of one or two of these robberies, two men named Whiliam Hepburn, alias Springer, alias "Ohio Bill," alias "Albany Bill," and James Winfrey, alias "Col. Winfrey." A dispatch tils mornie, from Mayor Guthrie, of Pittaburg, to Mayor Gilpin, of Polladelphia, communicates the information of the arrest, in the Iran Civy, of a thief by the name of Peter Suyvesant, on the charge of one of these robberies. He had on his person a watch, and diamond breast-pin and ring, answering the description of the most valuable portion of the property stolen.

Hepburn, one of the prisoners in custody here, is an old offer der. He has been in the penitsoniary in the West, and in the bands of the Police of New York. His family are highly respectable, and have done everything to save him from a life of crime, but in vain. He and his comrade, Wiofrey, are under commitment by Aldern an Hibbert, who has also sent to prison one or more other parties supposed to be implicated with

ore other parties supposed to be implicated with

Several of the Consolidated Police of this City are now suffering severely from injuries re-relved in contests with lawless characters. On Tues-day night, Lt. Hamilton and officer Esher, in endeavorday night, Lt. Hamilton and officer Esher, in endeavoring to prevent a collision between the Humane Hose and Britgent Englise Companies, in the western part of the city, were both burt—the former so much so as to confire him to the house. Officer Esher saved his life by throwing himself across the tongue of the Di igent, and riding in that position for some distance. Lt. Hamilton was struck by the wheel of one of these two apparatus, and, with a prisoner, he had in custody, knocked down. His foot was run over and seriously injured. An attempt was made to rescue his prisoner, and he was compelled to fell to the ground two assaliants with his mace. He is now unable to perform duty. his mace. He is now unable to perform duty. Several brick-yard sheds in Moyamen-

alog were fired by incendiaries last night and destroyed. Two or three men sleeping in one narrowly escaped being burned to death.

I uring the week ending yesterday,

587 tuns of coal were shipped by Schuyskill Canal. During the fires last night our Companies indulged in a little fi-ticuffing. Result, one man shot and another battered by a brick.

The weather is very warm to-day. OKAH TUBBEE AND HIS BRIDE .- OUR ORAH TUBERE AND HIS DRIDE.—Out readers will probably recollect a communication pub-lished in The Stendard some time since, giving a sketch of the romantic history of Oach Tubbee, and his mar-riage with Miss Sarah Mardett, whose relatives reside in this city. It appears that the marriage has turned out rather unhapply for the lady, who has brought a charge of bigamy against her dusky lord, in the Cana-cian Courts, where the matter is now undergoing a least threattention.

cian Courts, where the matter is now undergoing a legal investigation.

The Rochester Advertiser calls Okah Tubbee, a "vagrant Indian," and says he was brought before the Pontee Court at Toronto on the 11th Inst., on a charge of figure,—a requisition having been made for him by the authorities on this side. The principal witness against him and in support of the requisition, was Sarah Martis at the Falls—himself baving a wife at the time. The Toronto Patriot, in giving a summary of the examination, says:

The Toronto Patriot, in giving a summary of the examination, says:

"The incured lady, who gave her evidence with all the cooless in lite, notwithstanding the peculiarity of har position, state that she met the Chief, as he calls himself, at Piepan Falls; and, having a strong feeling of sympathy with the Incise race she after a brief acquaintance, married him at the Fails; and to prove the fact she produced her marriage certificates. After their marriage, they went to Lock port, Tomawards, and other places in the neighbor head, returning, after an absence of four days, to the yells, be sated that she had lived with Tubbes as his wife, off and on, for nearly two months, and finally left him at Caynea-he promising to rejust her at Sysacuse, where her friends resided, in the course of a fartnight. This promise, however, he falled in fulfilling. She admitted that she was avare, shortly after her marriage, that her busbene had with him an Incian woman, by whom he had had a son; but she implicitly believed his statement that this person was not his wife, but that, in his capacity of Chief, he might take acy Indian woman he liked under his protection, as he called it; and he promised that he would send her nack to her friends."

Mr. Soulton, who appeared for the defense, read from a Syracuse paper a grandiloquent necount of the courtship and marriage of Tubbre and Miss Mariett, c. Liveleng the Court and spectators with laugiter.

Mr. Skinner was then examined, who testified to A Mr. Sainber was the description of Tubbee test he was legally married to an Indian woman before espousing Miss Marlett. These admissions were objected to by the defense, and the Court decided to haid the matter in the purpose of consulting as defense, and the Court decided to hold the matter in abeyance a few days, for the purpose of consulting as to the admissibility of Skinner's testimony. If the de-cision was favo able, Tubbes would be remaided to the United States for trial. The crime of bigany is not included in the Ashburron Treaty, but there is an ante-

necluded in the Ashberson street the case.
(Occurrent which covers the case. In the exhibition of manufactures, now In the exhibition of manufactures, now open at Breslau, are several ingots of native gold. Up to the end of the sixteenth century, considerable quantities of gold were found in Silesia, in sands and deposite extending from Barzlaw by Loewenburg and fields—nately, to Goldberg. The last mentioned town was built by the gold seekers. The extraction of gold was alandoned from the end of the sixteenth century up to 1827, when the lessee of the arsenic mines of Reicheas ein began to extract from arsenic. He found it is sufficient quantities to pay the expenses twentyfold. With gold so extracted a large baptismal fount has been consold so extracted a large baptismal fount has been con tructed in the royal palace at Berlin, and the King has ust given orders that three pounds of Silesian gold shall a sent to the goldsmith of the Court to make a vase for

THE SOAP PLANT .- It appears that the scap plant grows all over California. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about aix weeks after the raley season has fully set in; the plants never grow more tone a foot high; and the leaves and stock drop entirely off in May, though the bulbs remain in the ground all summer without decaying. It is used to wash with in all parts of the country, and be those who know its virues at its preferred to the ing. It is used to wash with in an pasts of and, by those who know its virtues, it is preferred to the best of scap. The method of using it is merely to strip best of scap. hest of scap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes into water, and rub the bulb on them—it makes a thick lather, and smells not un-like brown scap. The botanical name of the plant is Phalangium pemaridianum,"

HAYTI.

Ravages of Yellow Pever.

Political and military matters here are now quite tranquil, and will probably remain sq till the piddle of October, when the truce entered into between the Eastern and Haytian parts of the Island will have expired. Then it is more than probable hostilities will be renewed on the part of the Haytians, and prosecuted to a conclusion, if there should be no interference by the three great Powers, England, France and the United States.

It is with regret that I announce that sickness of a very malignant character prevails here to an alarming extent. Of the officers and crews of the numerous ves sels which are visiting this port, scarce an individual, after being here from three to ten days, escapes an atpropriating \$25,000 to complete the Quay Wall at Goe-port Navy Yard. In the course of his remarks he said the Government has upward of three million dollars worth or property at this yard, and as the wall has to be days ago, Capt. Clark, of the American brig Era, died,

and also one of the men; and his mate and all his every have been sich. Yesterday was burted Capt. Keedrick, master of the schooper Grey Eagle, from Boston, and one of his men and all the crew of this vessel have been sick on shore. Three days since, Mr. Costa, mate of the brig R. W. Packer, of Boston, died, and Capt. Mayo of this vessel, and also Capt. Hooper of the schooner Eureka, have been sick, but have recovered. A number of American salions have died within the last ten or twelve days. Among the officers and crews of the European vessels, this disease has been equally fatal.

At Cape Haytian the fever appears to have been more malignant, if possible, than at the Capital. It is reported that four men belonging to an American vessel died in one night, and the two others on the succeeding

dey.

We are now in about the middle of the sickly season.

It is doubtful if the

We are now in about the middle of the sickly season, and if vessels continue to arrive, it is doubtful if the sickness abates till some time to September or October. It is really painful to see vessels come into this port with young and vigorous crews, with almost the certainty that before ten days expire, more or less of them will have terminated their earthly career.

Two sollors from American vessels, one an Englishman, nan ed John Gloster, and the other an American, named John Taylor, were arrested, about three weeks since, charged with the crime of murder, committed on shore, on the person of a Haytian. The American and British Consuls were present at the trial, which was conducted with great fairness. Taylor was fully acquitted, and Gloster sentenced to hard labor for life; and be is now employed, with other convicts, to labor in the public streets.

Advices have been received by brig Croton, at Philadelphia, from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, of the death of Mr. Fritz, American Consul at Aux Cayes, Mr. Usher, Consul at Port-au Prince, the chief port on the Island, immediately appointed Mr. Sidney Oakenith to discharge the duties of the office vacated by the decease of Mr. Fritz. Mr. Oaksmith has been residing at Pert-au-Prince the past year, in a mercantile house, and was to leave immediately for Aux Cayes. He is the son of Seba Smith, Esq., of this City.

[By Tolegraph.] Late and Interesting from Hayti-Ravages of the Pingue-A New Commercial Law. Boston, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

The brig Medford, with dates from Cape Haytien to the Sth inst., and the schr. Eureka, from Port-au-Prince 4th inst., have arrived here. They bring accounts of the continued ravages of the plague at Port-au-Prince, but state that Mr. Wilson, the U. S. Consul at the Cape, had discovered a remedy which had saved many lives. The disorder is described as a rotting in the stomach, which takes place in 24 hours, if not checked by remedies. The number of natives who have died all over the island of this disorder is very large. The number of foreign seamen that died of it at the Cape is 13, and many were still sick. A hospital for foreigners has been

established through the efforts of Mr. Wilson. Among the passengers in the Medford is a colored man belonging to Philadelphia, who went out for a firm here to work at coopering. He was impressed into the Emperpor's army, but escaped at the risk of his life, and has returned

A new Commercial law, of a very stringent character, has been proclaimed by the Emperor. By it all original invoices must be certified, as well as the manifest, and if the carge does not compare with them, a heavy fine is imposed if the amount does not exceed \$50, but if it does, the vessel is to be seized and conficated.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852. The Southern mail has arrived from New-Orleans.

MEXICO.

[By Telegraph.] Further from Mexico.

The papers contain dates from the City of Mexico to the 31st, ultimo, The "Rebilledo" insurrection had given the Government great trouble. Retreating upon Huatusco, he vanquished a small party of government troops, compelling them to retreat upon Orizaba, he subse-

quently entered Cordova without striking a blow. His course has been a triumphant one, and he is sup ported by the people of his section, and urged forward by a large armed force. He and his adherents profess fidelity to the Constitution, but demand the abolition of the laws concerning the National Guard and the sepation of the District of Arizaba from the State of Vera Cruz. At the last accounts he was ready to fall upon

Jalapa. The affair seems to be a serious one. A pronunct mento has been made at Guadalajara, and one is reported to have taken place at Tampico.

The Indians have committed new depredations in the State of Zacatecas, mardering and rob bing defenciess inhabitants. The papers teem with borrible details of their excesses. The project of establishing a French

Colony in Sonora appears to have completely falled.

Crimes of all kinds were rife in the Cap-

ital, and most brutal assassinations were not unfrequent The diligence between Mexico and various points in the interior was regularly stopped and plundered. It would appear from an announcement in the Constitucional that the Mexican Government has taken some curtous and decisive, if not arbitrary and dishonest action in reference to the opening of the lath mus of Tehuantepec to trade and travel. It calls for bids or propositions for the privilege of accomplishing this result—the same to be paragraphed by two Nota-ries, made under seal and received only if presented

by the 15th August. After an examination the Govern nent will then decide which shall be received. Dr. Hines, who escaped from the Sa-

vannah jall, has been recaptured. Affair at Mazatlan-Rebolledo-Tehuantepes Railrend-Gov. Letcher. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 2, 1852.

The affair at Mazatlan will pass over without affecting the stability of the Government; so, also, will that of Rebolledo. He was at last dates not far from Jalapa, but without any force of consideration. The people, wherever he has been, have immediately submitted, apparently, and have declared themselves for him; but when he has pronounced the word march they have answered, let the enemy come here! Thus be has found himself without adherents, save a few. whose intention is to live by robbery, and other disorders. The convoy left this city on the 27th ult. with \$800,000, and doubtless the intention of Rebolledo and his party is to rob this money; but it is well granded and I may assure you it wid arrive safe at Vera Cruz.

The Government has just published (29th ult) an invitation, in accordance with the law of 14th May last, for persons to make proposals for the opening of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is understood that all strangers who may propose shall renounce their nationality in tote in all respecting this communication. Mr. Ramirez, who has not resigned, after just fying the Government in this step gives the general basis in two articles, as follows:

First. The Government will admit proposals for the construction of a railroad, to communicate with both seas, the Atlantic and the Pacific, across the lethmus of seas, no Atlantic and the Pacific, across the istimus of Tehuantepoc, under either the following conditions:

Int. To execute the work for a determined amount of money, which shall be fixed in the proposal. 24 To execute the same at the cost of the person proposing, without designating the amount of money to be expended. In both cases, it is understood that the colligation shall be the absolute completion of the communition, the transport trairs, &c, as also the qualifying (habilitation) of the ports, (i. e., making them so that all vessels can enter) at the end of the road or sommunication.

all vessels can enterly an intestion.

Second. The persons proposing are free to choose either of the means proposed, but the Government reserves the privilege of accepting that which they may consider most entable.

Then follows the basis for the proposals of the let and 2d class, which occupies four columns of the Montion

Then follows the basis for the proposals of the let and 2d class, which occupies four columns of the Montary published yesterday,) and it is now 3 A. M., and the courier leaves at 9.

The 3d article is as follows: "He who may make the road for a fixed amount shall receive 5 per cent annually on the amount be shall expend on the work; this amount to be liquidated periodically, in the time and form which shall be agreed upon."

Art 4. For the security of the capital expended and the interest, the road and its products shall be hypothecoated to the contractor, consigning to him a part exists, shall ast exceed 20 per cent, of the latter for the cantily

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, July 30, 1852.